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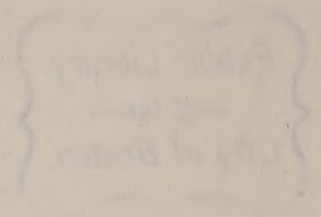
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GIVEN BY

W. G. Preston
Dec. 6, 1893



8054,160

b

I REMEMBER, I REMEMBER

Song

Words by Thomas Hood

Music Composed by

CH. ZEUNER

8054.160

W. G. Preston

Dec. 6/93

Public Library
—of the—
City of Boston.

BOSTON: Published by C. BRADLEE Washington Street.

VOICE.

ALLEGRETTO.

mf

I remember! I remember! The house where

p

I..... was born, The little window where the sun Came peeping in at

Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year 1830 by C. BRADLEE, in the Clerk's office of the District Court of Massachusetts.

morn; He never came a wink to soon, Nor brought too long a day, But

now, I often wish that night, Had borne my breath a-way!

p *D.C.*

2.

I remember, I remember
The roses red and white,
The violets and the lily cups,
Those flowers made of light!
The lilach where the robin built,
And where my brother set
The laburnum on his birth-day;
The tree is living yet!

3.

I remember, I remember
Where I was us'd to swing,
And thought the air must rush afresh
To swallows on the wing;
My spirit flew in feathers then,
That is so heavy now,
And summer pools could hardly cool
The fever on my brow!

4.

I remember, I remember
The fir trees dark and high;
I used to think their slender tops
Were close against the sky;
It was a childish ignorance,
But now 'tis little joy
To know I'm farther off from heaven,
Than when I was a boy.

...suffering any ...
...which gives
...digestion and
...therefore, in-
...and so died of
...assumption, etc.,
...should hit the
...head."

...mean in the
...dish? It means
...chronic dys-
...all the same
...cause of
...sickness
...therefrom
...the doc-
...without
...a well with-
...an omelet with-
...let us have down-
...chips fly where
...? The chances
...deceitful stom-
...slow start-
...you can, and the
...and pains fly away
...wind.

...are now be-
...theory, but the
...banon adopted it
...then commenced
...curative plants
...had long culti-
...of principles
...indigestion
...forms and stages.
...discovered is today
...public under the
...Digestive Cordial.

...it does what
...people expected of
...and so stops the
...from my girlfriend.
...weakness. My
...no good. I always
...languid. I was
...stomach. I had
...palpitation of the
...was broken and
...Year after
...in this miserable
...of the physicians
...relief. One doc-
...was diseased. A few
...and began
...Digestive Cordial.
...was founded on
...as it may, the Cor-
...at immediate relief.
...Feb. 28, 1896, I am
...health than I ever
...appetite is natural
...are no distress-
...I have gained
...I have gained
...ought to use this
...to use this
...Cordial acts
...glands. It is
...and impairs im-

...enough
...for sale by nearly
...Notice.
...indigestion there is
...diseases, so that the
...not always afford
...complications are re-
...blood has been possi-
...and intestines, the
...will not carry off

...suffering any ...
...which gives
...digestion and
...therefore, in-
...and so died of
...assumption, etc.,
...should hit the
...head."

Only One Road.

Why Some Persons' Food Does Them No Good—Nature's Protest.

In any city there are many possible ways to travel from one point to another. But between the food on your table and its destination in the body there is only one road—directly through the stomach. There is no going around the stomach or forcing a passage through it. If the food is detained awhile for better or for worse. Here it must be digested—that is to say, changed, liquefied and assorted for assimilation; or, failing that, it must lie here and rot, generating poisonous principles which enter the blood and set up a diseased action throughout the system. This is indigestion or dyspepsia—the condition that exists when a person says: "My food does me no good."

Certainly not. How can it? The more he eats the more he suffers. The road is blocked. No use putting more grain in the hopper when the mill cannot grind. Here are some of Nature's protests: Loss of appetite; distress after eating; heartburn; palpitation; nausea of heat and cold; the rising of seasickness and gases into the throat; furred tongue; dull and itching head; pains in the chest and back; weariness; fatigue and worry; loss of sleep; cold hands and feet; yellowish eyes and skin; weakness; and trembling; constipation; failure of nervous force; and congested liver, etc. Out of this seething blockade in the stomach may come any of a dozen local complaints—a common form of pseudo-consumption among them. Yet you must eat or starve. Mischievous dilemma.

Drastic measures won't do. Take a very little light nourishment at first, and immediately after it a dose of the Shaker Digestive Cordial, the only radically effective remedy for indigestion or dyspepsia, prepared by the Shaker Community of Mount Lebanon, N. Y. It will relieve at once and cure quickly. Made from cultivated medicinal herbs and plants grown by the Shakers. Pleasant to the taste, palatable and harmless. Trial bottles, 10 cents. For sale by nearly all druggists.

A Dozen Words on Diet.

There can be no hard and fast rule on diet. No two persons in a world

...direct on the gastric glands, relieve immediately and cures permanently. Trial bottles—which prove its value—10 cents, at nearly all druggists.

Wherein They Excel.

The Peculiar Industry of a Remarkable Community—A Motto Worth Adopting.

We may not accept their peculiar religious views. We cannot enter into the spirit of their sacrifices, and, therefore, we do not study their habits of life. It is not necessary to believe as they do, but we can and do respect their sincerity of purpose and the honor and uprightness which mark all their business dealings.

In one particular the Shakers excel all other men or classes of men. This is in the cultivation of medicinal herbs and plants. They have made it a study for more than one hundred years. They are also expert in extracting from them their characteristic essences and medicinal virtues.

This is their peculiar industry. Their lives have been devoted to it. By it they are supported. They excel in this branch as do the monks of the Order of St. Benedict with their famous liqueur called "Benedictine."

Now this lifetime study on the part of the Shakers has not been in vain. They have accomplished much good. Their medicinal extracts and cordials are known throughout the world. THE SHAKER DIGESTIVE CORDIAL is probably the most useful medicine ever given to the public. It is not a cure for all diseases; it doesn't pretend to be; but one disease it will cure, and that is indigestion. It is not pretended that it will cure anything else, and a sufferer has not long to wait to see the result.

Almost the first dose will give relief, and it continued a permanent cure will follow. The Shaker motto is: "Prove all things, and hold fast that which is good." For this reason the Shakers put into the hands of the retail druggists who sell their remedy small trial bottles, which can be had for 10 cents each, so that for this small sum the reader can ascertain whether it is adapted to his case.

Constipation.

Some dyspeptics are habitually constipated, while others are not. Where there is constipation it is caused by the presence in the bowels of a lot of undigested, or half-digested, food. The fault lies mostly with the stomach. More lives with a dose of from two to four Shaker Family Pills, taken at bedtime and acting in the morning, and we shall soon be rid of this load. See! Do this work gently, not harshly. Several small doses of the Pills are better than two or three big ones, especially for women and delicate persons. Then, when the Cordial presently sets the digestion right, there will be no more trouble with the bowels. The A. J. White Co., Limited, 25 Farringdon Road, London, E.C.4, and 30 Wendle St., New York City.

Sick Headache.

One Disease—One Remedy.

What Others Call Diseases the Shakers Call Symptoms—They Purify the Poisoned Springs.

We read a great deal in the papers nowadays about remedies for the blood, for rheumatism, for kidney trouble, for neuralgia, for asthma, for consumption, and a thousand and one other diseases, but it remained for the Shakers to discover that these diseases are caused by poisons developed from the fermentation and putrefaction of food in the stomach which has not been properly digested. In other words, from indigestion.

We all know that tainted meat is poisonous and it makes no difference whether it has become spoiled through exposure in a butcher shop or because it has lain undigested in the stomach. If, therefore, we would cure these diseases, let us put an axe to the root of the tree. In other words, so strengthen the digestive organs that they will properly perform their functions, when acids and pains, weakness and nervousness will promptly give way to health and strength.

As soon as a careful observation had convinced the Shakers that their theory was correct they set about to devise a harmless remedy which should act as a tonic to the digestive organs. The now famous Shaker Digestive Cordial was the result.

If you are a confirmed invalid, or one knowing just what is the trouble, or one of those unhappy souls who are occasionally distressed after a heavy meal, try this preparation. It cannot hurt the most delicate child and yet is so prompt in its effects that the Shakers have placed small 10-cent sample bottles in the hands of the druggists, confident that if once used the benefit will be so marked that it will be continued.

No matter what your trouble may be, an improvement in the tone and strength of the digestive organs is the first essential to recovery.

Father James Whitaker.

He Enjoins Upon His Followers a Strict Adherence to the Line of Fact.

This good and able man, who was one of the founders of the Shaker community, constantly said to his people: "Never deceive any one. Tell things as they are. Misrepresentation is as bad as direct lying." His followers have remembered this advice, which is, no doubt, one of the reasons why they prosper in all they undertake. "A good name," says the Good Book, "is better than precious ointment." These people certainly do enjoy the good name they have lived and labored to deserve. Therefore, when their new medicine or remedy, the Shaker Digestive Cordial, was introduced to the public there was a demand for it at once. The name of the Shakers seemed to be enough. The Mount Lebanon (N. Y.) Shakers, from whom it comes, are thinkers, inventors and chemists as well as moralists. But above all they are business men and one of their strongest departments has always been to find a cure for every disease, indigestion or dyspepsia and

Digestive Cordial, I have seen you in your trumpet long and loud. And I'll help you with all my heart—and breath."—J. M. P., Boston, Feb. 4, 1895. The history of this remedy is short and plain; there isn't a shred of mystery about it. The Shaker Community of Mount Lebanon, N. Y., are well known to be experts in the cultivation of curative plants and herbs, and for fifty years past they have sought to extract from these a harmless yet positive cure for indigestion or dyspepsia. The result is the Shaker Digestive Cordial, which succeeds as nothing ever did before. Its chief action is upon stomach digestion, promoting the free and natural action of the gastric secretion and giving fresh vigor to the peristaltic motion of that organ. It also corrects and prevents fermentation. Trial bottles, which at once prove its virtue, for sale by nearly all druggists at the nominal price of 10 cents.

Alonzo Hollister.

Character and Genius of the Famous Shaker Chemist—A Man of One Place.

The present revival of public interest in the Shakers is a notable and rather puzzling fact. Items and stories about them may be found in half the papers and magazines one picks up. This is all the more remarkable as they never put themselves forward in any way.

We mention the circumstance in order to correct a mistake made by a contemporary, as to Alonzo Hollister of Mount Lebanon, N. Y. He is not a young man, as alleged, being now 65 years of age. He has lived with the Shakers ever since he was a child of 7. Of the outside world he knows nothing save by reading and hearsay. He has a settled mind. No doubts or fears ever trouble him. Tall, slender and clear-eyed, he is a philosopher, a philanthropist and a seer—a man in a million.

Hollister's genius for botanical and medicinal chemistry would have made fame and fortune for him had he not always been a Shaker and a recluse. All the better, however, for the rest of us, as we are now indebted to him for the only real and radical cure thus far known for indigestion or dyspepsia—the recently introduced preparation called Shaker Digestive Cordial.

Beyond dispute this is a discovery, or rather a revelation. This community of expert herbalists have, under Hollister's guidance, been for years searching for such a remedy. Now they seem to have found it. It promises to be to all gastric disorders what anti-toxine is to diphtheria or quinine to fevers. Taken right after meals the Cordial digests the food and prevents the stomach fermentation which causes sick headache and other forms of suffering. Chronic cases are cured after all other treatment has been applied to in vain. The first dose has an immediate, good effect. Having won an unimpeachable, "Alonzo" and his friends have nevertheless won a big battle for their fellow-men.

How to Live Long.

...respect, at one ...
...all distress after eating. Furthermore, as was carefully explained by our venerable friend, it is absolutely harmless. Better evidence of the Shakers' confidence in it could not be found than the fact that they have placed 10-cent sample bottles in the hands of all druggists, assured that if once tried it will produce such immediate and marked benefit that it will be continued.

To Regain Your Appetite.

Don't fret over a loss of appetite. Ask the reason of it. Loss of appetite means that you are not digesting the food you have already eaten. You have temporary indigestion or—worse still—chronic dyspepsia. Let the Shaker Digestive Cordial help the stomach to do the work for you. Learn to take these great health facts by the proper handle.

THE NECKLACE PUZZLE

A lady had fifteen pieces chain containing one hundred and ninety-five links which she wished to have made into an endless necklace.

The jeweler charged 10 cents for cutting each link which he had to open and cents each for welding the How much did she have pay? To every one sending a correct answer to this puzzle, S. Loyd, P. O. Box 1821, New York, we will send a copy of Loyd's \$1,000 prize puzzle game "Ups and Downs," the most wonderful and mysterious problem ever invented.

HOLLIS ST.
THEATRE.
 ISAAC B. RICH..... Proprietor and Manager.
LAST FOUR APPEARANCES.

JOHN DREW.
 Presenting HENRY GUY CARLE-
 TON'S Successful Comedy,
The Butterflies
Management of Charles Frohman.
 EVEGS AT 8. MATINEES WED. AND SAT. AT 2.
NEXT MONDAY—ONE WEEK ONLY,
LAST AMERICAN TOUR
MR. AND MRS. KENDAL
 And Final Boston Engagement of
 Their London Company.
 MONDAY..... THE QUEEN'S SHILLING
 TUESDAY..... ALL FOR TRIP
 WED. MAT..... A SCRAP OF PAPER
 THURSDAY..... SECOND MRS. TANQUERAY
 FRIDAY..... A WHITE LIE
 SAT. MAT..... ANTIQUE
 SAT. EVEG (Farewell)..... IRONSMASTER
 THE QUEEN'S SHILLING
 SALE OF SEATS IN PROGRESS.
 Regular Hollis St. Theatre Prices.

BOSTON MUSEUM Eveningz
 At 7:45.
MATINEE WED. & SAT. AT 2.
LAST WEEK BUT ONE.
MISS OGLA

NETHERSOLE
 Management
 MARCUS R. MAVER.
TONIGHT,
"Saturday Matinee,"
"FRÖL-FRÖL."
 Friday and Saturday Evenings.
 ROMEO AND JULIET.
 Next and Last Week! Monday and Tuesday, ONLY FIVE!
 THE MANAGERESS.
 STEPHEN CAMMILLE, Dr. Dramatist, April 3—
 THURSDAY EVENING, April 4—CAMMILLE.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
 Tel. 316
 Wash'n St.,
 Tremont.
 PLÉNISSIMO ORCHESTRA SEAT 50c.
 Maestri & Mgrs., Losses and Managers.

MATINEE TODAY
 MR. AND MRS.
OLIVER BYRON
 THE UPS AND DOWNS
 OF LIFE
 EVEs at 8. Yats. Thurs., Thurs. and Sat. at 2.
NEXT MONROY AND FOX
MECHANICS' BUILDING AUDITORIUM,
 BEGINNING TUESDAY, APRIL 9.
 NIGHTS AND TWO MATINEES.
 Referring Boston of the

money was witnessed by many friends of the couple. Rev. L. W. Staples of the Meridian Street M. E. Bethel officiated. Mr. Bradley Whitney was best man, and Miss Blanche Busell was bridesmaid.

Following the ceremony there was a reception, after which Mr. and Mrs. Snow left for New York.

DAVIS' \$7,000,000 DI VIDE.

Settlement of the Fight Over the Estate of the Montana Man.

BUTTE, Mont., March 27, 1885. The John A. Davis will contest has been settled.

The estate was valued at \$7,000,000. The Sheffield heirs, or the children of Asa Davis, are given one-twenty-fifth of the estate. The remainder is divided between the heirs of John A. Davis, who receive four and three-quarter elevenths and the contestants, who receive six and one-quarter elevenths. Andrew J. Davis retains the First National Bank stock.

BIDS FOR NEW BEDFORD BONDS.
(Special Dispatch to the Boston Herald.)

NEW BEDFORD, March 27, 1885. The city council committee on finance to-night opened bids on \$8,000 sewer bonds and \$24,000 improvement bonds. E. H. Rollins & Son's, Boston, bid was, sewer \$106,329, improvement \$102,919; Brewster, Cobb & Estebrook's, Boston, sewer \$107,463, improvement \$102,841; Taber Academy, Maroon, bid on \$200 of the sewer bonds at \$106.30, and on the whole amount of improvement bonds at \$106.

WHY SHE ENJOYED IT.
(From the Chicago Inter-Ocean.)

"I don't understand how it is that you really enjoyed Mr. Puttyhead's call?"

"I'll tell you, dear. I was away when he came."

A SPRINGTIME SORROW.
(From the Washington Star.)

Now doth the tramp, who, lodged in jail, Defied the wintry day,
In sadness wish he might get bail,
Before the first of May.

MARRIAGE INTENTIONS

Filed at city registrar's office, March 27, 1895.

David Walsh and Mary J. Crosby, Stained Photo and Pauline Rose, Emily Carlton and Bridget A. McAdams, Ambrose Thiel and Carolina M. Colombo.

MARRIED.

EMERY—PALMER.—At Scarsville, March 26, by Rev. George W. Durall, Dr. Eaton Emery and Margaret Elizabeth Palmer.

GUINN'S 1101-7. In this city, March 27, by Rev. Dr. Miner, Mr. Ralph W. and Addings and Mrs. Mary Violetta Holt (Ingles), both of Medford.

RICHARDS—MAXWELL.—In this city, March 27, by Rev. W. G. Jones, William R. Richards and Mary E. Maxwell.

DIED.

APALIS.—In Dorchester, March 27, Sumner Ames, aged 401 years. Funeral services at late residence, 401 York st., Friday afternoon. (Maine papers please copy.)

DOHERTY.—In the City Hospital, March 26, Michael Doherty, aged 49 yrs. Funeral from the waterworks at 9 a. m. and Union st., Thursday morning at 9:30 a. m. Burial of requiem at St. Stephen's Church at 10:30 a. m. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

EATON.—In Cambridge, March 26, Marianne E. Eaton, widow of Charles F. Eaton, 29 and 66 yrs. 6 mos. Funeral Friday, March 29, at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, 108 Austin st.

PLATT.—March 27, Isaac Plagg, 80 yrs. 7 ds. Services on Friday, March 28, at 2:30 P. M., at the Congregational Church, Wellesley. Relatives and friends invited.

NEW YORK, March 23, 1895.

The wind will probably bring the day, and may be the highest of the season, March, 1895.

The winds along the coast are from 30 to 40 miles per hour, the highest point being in the wind will probably bring the day, and may be the highest of the season, March, 1895.

STATIONERS

The Boston Stationers Association, presented a starving Newfoundland appeal for subscription.

ELMER & AMEND'S PRINTER has cured thousands of cases of "Slight Cold" or "Bronchial Tracheitis" giving

JORDAN, MAR

Headquarters

Carpets, Oil Cloth and Mats

Foreign and Domestic

Prices always Patterns the most

Swamp

SPARK

GELAT

Small loc. La

Everyone wants the grocer for SWAMPSC

UNREDEEMED

At Private Sale.

Loans on All Kinds of Diamonds, Watches, JOHN STETSON BANC NILES BUILDING, 27 UP ONE FLIGHT.

Wall Papers

ment by the great powers of con-
sular courts, such as exist in countries
where legal punishment for offences
would essentially differ from the penal-
ties imposed by civilized nations, where
a jury trial is not possible.

A British warship has arrived, and a
German one is said to be on the way
here.

The government is very careful not to
offend Japan. Nearly 1000 Japanese have
just arrived. They have increased here
50 per cent. in two years, and now com-
pose more than one-third of the male
population, or about 25,000. Most of
them have received militia instructions.
All are united and intensely patriotic.

Three Japanese newspapers are pub-
lished in Honolulu. The authorities
summoned one editor, and charged him
with giving affront to the government
in criticising the manner of procuring
and using states evidence. He main-
tained his ground, and was liberated
without a formal arrest.

Such has been the treatment of all na-
tives of Japan throughout the months
just passed. The poorest laborer of that
nationality is safer than any other
alien who does not openly sustain the
government.

It is strongly advocated that the laws
against seditious language be applied
to correspondents, and that these be
punished in Hawaii for that which is
printed in America.

President Dole is far less conserva-
tive than formerly. Contrariwise, he
introduces and advocates in councils
the most stringent measures.

The financial report shows a public
debt of nearly \$4,000,000 and a nominal
balance in the treasury of \$300,000. But
the ministry omit to state that the
largest part of the available funds are
deposits of planters and bankers for
which certificates are issued, redeem-
able in silver at the pleasure of the
holder, so that the balance is an aug-
mentation of the indebtedness.

The recent troubles cost about \$100-
000 in pay and sustenance of those who
demanded guard duty for the greatly
needed support of the families.

BARBAROUS IN THE EXTREME.

Joaquin Miller Tells of the Treatment of
Political Prisoners.

SAO FRANCISCO, Cal., March 23, 1895.

Joaquin Miller arrived yesterday from
Hawaii.

The poet left Honolulu suddenly, with
no baggage. His intended departure
was kept secret, as he says he was
afraid the officials of the government
would put him in prison.

Miller denounced the treatment accord-
ed the political prisoners as barbarous
in the extreme. He predicts that a fil-
lustering expedition will be organized to
go to Honolulu and rescue them.

When asked if he was going with Ha-
wall the poet said: "I am going to wait
and see who goes down there to liberate
those men. If their captors do not liber-
ate them and return the lands appropri-
ated from the natives and the Queen,
under the name of crown lands, I
shall go to Japan. I think I shall only
have to state the case, and promise po-
litical rights to the oppressed 20,000 con-
tract slaves of Japan down there to get
an enfranchisement.

"There are hundreds of good men
down there kept in the vilest prisons by
men who betrayed a woman and robbed
her, and there is plenty of gold and a
kingdom waiting for whoever will liber-
ate those good men who do not fight for

not so picturesque, but are decidedly
more businesslike.

The inspection board steamed on a
launch to the Chicago yesterday as she
lay in the North river. The board is
composed of Commodore T. O. Self-
ridge, president of the board; Capt.
Schley, Commander R. B. Brad-
ford, Lieutenant-Commander Schroe-
der, Lieut. S. A. Staunton, Medical Di-
rector W. R. VanReypen, Chief En-
gineer R. W. Mulligan and Maj. Reid.

The entire crew, with kits out for in-
spection, were in waiting, and after the
first preliminary work the board went
below and poked around into every-
thing, from the water-tight compart-
ments to the bunks, engines, maga-
zines and pantries.

The hard work of the day began
when the long roll for action sounded
the order to clear ship for battle. Guns
were manned, cutlasses and rifles
given out, magazines opened, and in
about an hour the Chicago was ready to
do battle. A false alarm of fire, getting
out the small boats for a shore attack,
a sail drill and the rescue of an im-
aginary man overboard.

THEY CAME OUT LOADED.

Charlestown Police Nailed Two Thieves Who
Robbed M. K. Beckett's House.

Joseph N. Cullen and Joseph Stepper
were arraigned in the Charlestown
court this morning charged with break-
ing and entering and the larceny of
valuables from the residence of M. K.
Beckett, 112 Main street.

They were each held in \$1000 for the
grand jury.

The burglary was a bold one. The
family had not retired for the night,
but were seated in a room in an upper
story.

Stepper and Cullen forced an entrance
through a window in the kitchen. Af-
ter ransacking the lower portion of the
house, they started to leave by the
same window.

Officers observed them, however, and
thrust them under arrest. In their
possession was found an overcoat, a
dozen silver spoons, a half-dozen silver
tea spoons, a silver dessert spoon and
three other silver spoons.

It was evident that the entrance of a
lady who lives in the house frightened
the thieves, as a quantity of other sil-
ver ware was found scattered about the
rooms. As they were going out they
dropped a cake basket, which made a
loud crash.

Both of the men are well known to
the police of Charlestown, and have
been arrested before on many charges.

MEATS WILL BE HIGHER.

Prices Have Already Advanced About 25
Per Cent.—Scarcity of Choice Cattle.

(Special Dispatch to the Boston Herald.)
CHICAGO, Ill., March 23, 1895.

Post says:

Prices of all kinds of meat will be
higher this summer than they have
been for 10 years past. It is not prob-
able that much relief will come before
next fall.

Prices have already advanced about
25 per cent, and an additional advance
in about the same proportion is almost
certain.

While the prime cause of the advance
is the scarcity of choice beef cattle, all
kinds of meats have gone up, partly
through speculative sentiment and part-
ly on account of the increased demand.

GLoucester Fishing Fleet.

The arrivals at Gloucester today in-

Chwang) would furnish a most con-
venient base for an army operating
against Peking, and second, because it
was desirable to free so large a num-
ber of Japanese troops in Shinkiang so
as they might join in the march against
Pekin.

Great, however, as is the disparity
between the fighting capacity of Japa-
nese and Chinese troops, it was not a
simple problem that the Japanese gen-
erals in Shinkiang had to solve. With
33,000 troops divided into two bodies of
30,000 and 8000, separated by a distance
of 40 miles, they had to attack three
Chinese armies aggregating 70,000 and
extending over a front of some 80 miles.

The method adopted was no less bold
than successful.

On Feb. 24 the Kai Ping force started
forward its outposts so as to occupy an
important position in the Chinese lines,
thus creating the impression that the
attack of the Japanese was to be di-
rected in the first place against Ying
Kow.

Gen. Sung, who was commanding at
Ying Kow, attempted to thrust back
the intruders, employing a force of be-
tween 15,000 and 20,000 for the purpose,
but was so severely beaten that his con-
nection with the other two Chinese ar-
mies on the north was for the moment
severed.

Four days later Lieut.-Gen. Katuro
moved out of Hai Cheng and threw 15-
000 men at the Liao Yang army on his
north, crushing it completely and roll-
ing it rapidly back 20 miles towards
Kiao Yang in such a disintegrated con-
dition that all chance of its rallying and
resuming its place in the general line
were temporarily destroyed.

So resolute was Katuro's advance
that the public never suspected him of
any design, except to march upon Liao
Yang.

Strategists, however, say that if that
were Katuro's purpose, he was violat-
ing the rules of sound warfare, for his
line of advance was now at right angles
to his line of communication, and he
was leaving on his left rear.

Chwang, a hostile army of 20,000 men,
But suddenly, after three days of this
northward movement, Katuro turned
into a road leading direct to New
Chwang, and on the 5th of March he
made a fierce attack against that place
from two directions, the brigade that
he left behind in Hai Cheng attacking
from a third direction simultaneously.

The rout of the Chinese was complete.
They lost about 1800 killed and 3000
prisoners. On the following day Kat-
uro pushed toward Ying Kow, against
which place the Kai Ping brigade, tak-
ing advantage of the confusion caused
by Katuro's brilliant coup in the north,
had advanced, capturing it without dif-
culty.

LI HUNG (HANG'S) CONDITION.

Newspaper Correspondent Finds Him Calm
and Collected and Without Fever.

LONDON, March 23, 1895. The Times'
correspondent in Simcoseki says: "I
visited Li Hung Chang today (Wednes-
day) and found him calm, collected and
without fever. The bullet pierced his
upper jaw, making a direct wound. The
antiseptic treatment is perfect. The
surgeons have ceased to probe for the
bullet, and will not make an incision at
present."

THE ADVANCE ON PEKIN.

Latest Move of the Japanese Gives Them
Two Lines—Grand Canal Blocked.

LONDON, March 23, 1895. A Central
News dispatch from Shanghai says that
on Sunday last the Japanese landed at
Hai Chow on the coast of the province
of Kiang-Tau, 170 miles northwest of
Nanking. The Chinese opposed the
landing, and 300 of them were killed in
the fight.

It is believed that the Japanese in-

crats was held here yesterday. "The Forty,"
pursuant to a movement set on foot by
that number of Tillman leaders, with
the purpose of harmonizing the differ-
ences among the white people and pre-
venting a contest over the election of
delegates to the constitutional conven-
tion, in which the negro vote would be a
factor.

Eighty-five delegates, representing 23
of 35 counties, were present.

The proceedings were harmonious, pre-
sented the spectacle of leaders who a
few weeks ago were bitterly denouncing
one another deliberating together with
perfect good temper. An address was
adopted indorsing the equal division of
delegates to the constitutional conven-
tion, as recommended by Senator Till-
man and Gov. Evans, declaring for An-
glo-Saxon supremacy, to be maintained
by fair and constitutional methods, and
arranging for a permanent organization
by the appointment of a state executive
committee.

While Senator Tillman has not favored
the movement, its present outcome is in
line with his programme, and will
amount to a joining of forces with him
against Senator Irby, leading the ex-
treme Tillmanites, who advocate read-
ing the anti-Tillmanites out of the Demo-
cratic party and the making of the con-
stitutional convention a partisan Till-
manite body.

Senator Tillman and Gov. Evans were
invited to attend the convention, but
never accepted.

SETTLERS MUST VACATE.

White Men on the Winnebago Reserva-
tion in Northwestern Nebraska.

(Special Dispatch to the Boston Herald.)
OMAHA, Neb., March 23, 1895. Federal
troops are likely to be needed on the
Winnebago reservation in northwestern
Nebraska at any moment. This is the
threatened outcome of the opposition to
white men occupying leased Indian
lands. The settlers declare that they
will not vacate.

An order was received yesterday from
Judge Sanborn, authorizing United
States Marshal White to proceed to the
Winnebago reservation and serve evic-
tion notices on 275 of the settlers.

The government's contention is that
the leases issued by the Flourney Land
Company were not approved by the sec-
retary of the Interior, and are therefore
invalid.

Judge Sanborn's decision means that
the settlers must forfeit all the im-
provements they have made on the
leased lands.

GUILTY OF THE CHARGES.

Commission Recommends That Rev. Dr.
McAuley Be Dismissed from Ministry.

(Special Dispatch to the Boston Herald.)
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., March 23, 1895.

The commission appointed by the pres-
bytery of Philadelphia to try the charges
against Rev. Dr. Alexander G. McAuley,
has found him guilty, and has recom-
mended his dismissal from the minis-
try.

Dr. McAuley is 75 years old, and for
nearly half a century had been pastor
of the Union Tabernacle Church. Inves-
tigation begun a year ago showed that
for five years past he had frequented
disorderly houses.

Dr. McAuley offered his resignation,
but it was not accepted.

FESTIVAL OF DAYS AT WASHINGTON.

an effort will be made, it is said, in
the common council, this evening, to
finally settle upon a common ground of
agreement with the board of aldermen
on the appropriation bill.

Councilman Sears, who voted against
the \$12,000 item for the Fourth of July
celebration, has figured out a good pro-
gramme at a much less figure. He
states that he does not wish to be un-
derstood as being opposed to a celebra-
tion on that day, by his vote; on the
contrary, he is thoroughly in favor of
properly observing the glorious Fourth.

This can be done, he believes, in a man-
ner that will give the citizens of Boston
just as good a celebration as they ever
had, and please as many people, if the
money is spent judiciously, and not
wasted. If the money that may be ap-
propriated is expended for the legiti-
mate events, and not for the entertain-
ment of the members of the city coun-
cil and their friends, a great many hun-
dreds of dollars can be saved.

This will enable the city to continue
its yearly celebrations of the day this
year.

On this basis of judicious manage-
ment, Councilman Sears would have
the council amend the appropriation to-
night, by specifying the following items:
Children's entertainments.....\$3000
Rowing regatta.....1000
Band concerts.....1200
Fireworks.....1000
Bicycle races.....300
Incidental.....1000
Total.....\$5700

The oration should be given in Faneuil
Hall. By so doing quite a saving would
be made, and it is highly fitting that this
historic place, Mr. Sears contends,
should be used for this purpose. He is
also of the opinion that the mayor will
be able to select an orator who will
gladly address the people for the honor
that attaches to it.

Mr. Sears, also, is of the opinion that
Mechanics' building could be secured,
where not less than 100,000 children
would be made very happy in danc-
ing, etc. This would make a saving in
the entertainment account, as Mechan-
ics' Hall would take the place of several
others.

The amount designated for the rowing
regatta, he considers ample. Last year
\$900 was spent in prizes, over \$600 for in-
cidental, when half of the latter amount
should be enough.

Fireworks he would certainly have,
These always attract the people in the
evening. The common should be open
to all, and no money expended for re-
served seats, and the printing of tickets
for the same.

The sailing regatta, he further urges,
should not be given up. There are 3500
yachts which will be called into use on
that occasion, either for racing or in wit-
nessing the races, and \$1000 ought to be
sufficient to insure a good regatta.

The rowing regatta, Councilman Sears
would have restricted to amateurs, and
there should be barge races, as these
have been very interesting features the
past few years.

There should be plenty of music, but
there is no need of hurling or la crosse
matches. The money that would be
spent for these games could be better
appropriated for bicycle races at Frank-
lin Park in which more persons would
be interested of both sexes, young and
old.

The tickets given to the children, with
the places and hours for entertainments
on them, should not be taken up. The
holders should be permitted to use the
tickets for any sporting.

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schooner, while at St. Louis, Mo.
The members of the crew while ashore
were set upon by soldiers, and were so
badly cut that two died, and one was left
in the hospital and is not expected to re-
cover.

The crew obtained shore leave on
Sunday, Dec. 16, and the party consist-
ed of Fred Jensen, Ingale Rauschoff,
Charles Johnson and Neis Jensen.
The men were looking around the
place, and in the course of their ram-
bles, got to chatting with some girls.
A dozen soldiers came along and or-
dered the men to clear out.
A wordy war ensued, and the soldiers
drew the daggers with which they were
armed, all but Neis Jensen, who es-
caped with but one cut.

The soldiers then disappeared, and the
sailors were removed to the hos-
pital. They were terribly cut, and
Rauschoff and Jensen died soon after-
wards.

Capt. Trask reported the matter to the
American consul, and the American
minister at Rio was notified.
The Brazilian government took the
matter up at once, and it was under-
stood that some of the soldiers had been
apprehended before the vessel sailed for
Boston.

SHOT THROUGH THE HEART.
A Drunken Family Row Leads to the Mur-
der of a Policeman.
OTTUMWA, Ia., March 29, 1895. Fred
Pietzmeier yesterday, while under the
influence of liquor, attempted to compel
his 13-year-old daughter to drink beer.
A murderous fight with his wife was
in progress when Officer Graves arrived
upon the scene. Pietzmeier, opening
the door, shot the officer through the
heart.

When the patrol wagon arrived with
reinforcements a pitched battle ensued,
Mrs. Pietzmeier and her son, aged 17,
fighting the officers with chairs, to keep
the husband from arrest. Pietzmeier
attempted to shoot the chief of police,
but was thwarted.
To guard against lynching, Pietzmeier
was spirited away to Fort Madison,
and is safely locked in the penitentiary
to await his trial.

A BAE OF COMPOSITION.
How the Theft at Carson Mint Was Carried
Out—Starting Hovey's Expected.
(Special Dispatch to the Boston Herald.)
CARSON, Nev., March 29, 1895. A bar
of composition, made up in the form of
a gold brick and stamped with ounces
and fineness, it has been discovered,
was substituted in the vaults of the
miners for one of gold.
Arrests and startling revelations im-
pending today or tomorrow.
It is reported that the amount missing
will reach over \$100,000.

GOING FAST!
THAT LOT 1894
NEW MAILS.
HIGHEST GRADE.

Gloucester, March 29, 1895. North-
ing has been heard of the schooner Sam-
uel V. Colby, which sailed from Fortune
Bay, N. F., Feb. 2, with a cargo of
frozen herring, bound for this port.
It was at first thought that the ab-
sence of this vessel was caused by hav-
ing her sails and spars carried away by
the heavy gales that prevailed at that
time, or that she crew would be taken
off by some of the transatlantic steam-
ers, when, in course of time, they would
be heard from; but this ray of hope has
at last been abandoned, and the schoon-
er and crew are now given up as lost.
She was a fine vessel of 95 tons meas-
urement, owned by David B. Smith &
Co., was built at Essex in 1885, and was
commanded by John Vibbert, one of the
most experienced and able men sailing
out of this port. He was a native of
Newfoundland, but had been fishing
from here many years. He has a fam-
ily residing in this city.

The other members of the crew were
John and Peter McLean, brothers, who
belonged in Chelacuan, C. B.; Alexan-
der McDougal, Antigonish, N. S.; Geo.
Hamilton, Isle Haul, Me.; Albert Ben-
nett, Newfoundland; Harry McIntosh,
Prince Edward Island, all unmarried.
The Colby was valued, with cargo, at
about \$900, and was insured for \$500 in
the Gloucester Mutual Fishing Insur-
ance Company.

This makes four vessels that have
been lost in the herring fishing during
the winter, but the crews of the others
were saved. The three other lost ves-
sels were the schooners Maggie E. Mc-
Kenzie, the Carrie and Annie, and the
Mattie F., the latter belonging in Bucks-
port.

BEST THAT HAS BEEN MADE.
Annual Exhibition of the National Academy
of Design Opens Tonight.
(Special Dispatch to the Boston Herald.)
NEW YORK, March 29, 1895. Two
dominant features of the seventh an-
nual exhibition of the National Acad-
emy of Design, of which the opening
reception takes place tonight, are the
large number of works of an ideal and
classical character and the marked and
good influence of the impressionist
movement.

The display of 473 works, there being
but one sculpture, is probably the best
that has been made.
PREFERRED BY A STAGE DRIVER.
Charge of Embezzlement Against Lieuten-
ant-Governor of Nevada.
NEW YORK, March 29, 1895. A Car-
son (Nev.) special says: Reinhold Sad-
ler, Lieutenant-Governor of this state,
was yesterday arrested in Eureka
county on a charge of embezzlement.
The charges were preferred by a stage
driver in Sadler's employ, who charges
that he held back money that he had
drawn from the government. Sadler is
under bonds.

ST. STEPHEN'S SMOKE TALKS.
St. Stephen's Lyceum has arranged
for a series of monthly smoke-talks, the
first of which is to be given Tuesday
evening, April 16, at the rooms of the
Lyceum, No. 170 Hanover street. Rev.
S. O'Connell will talk on "Advantages
of Catholic Associations for Young
Men."

NICE, March 29, 1895. Today's yacht
racing comprised two events of interest
and importance.
The first was the sailing for yachts of
over 20 tons for prizes given by Mr.
James Gordon Bennett. These prizes
were a cup valued at \$500 and a purse
of 500 sovereigns. The distance was 30
miles over the triangular course, and the
starters were the Alisa and Britannia.
The other event was a race for steam
yachts over a triangular course of 53
miles. The first prize for this race was
a cup valued at \$500 and a purse of 500
sovereigns, given by Mr. James Gordon
Bennett. The second prize was a cup
valued at \$200, given by Baron Alfred
DeRooschid.

The competitors in this race were Mr.
H. L. B. McCalmont's Giralda, Mr.
Alexander Kousontzoff's Foros, Baron
Alfred DeRooschid's Dros, and Mr. A.
Mortimer Singer's Roxana. There was
no handicap in this race.
The Britannia and Alisa got a flying
start, the Britannia crossing the line at
11:00:15, the Alisa at 11:00:45.
Both boats had topmasts hoisted and
carried their second jibs and staysails.
The wind was blowing very strong from
the southwest, and the Britannia had
one reef in her mainsail, while the Al-
isa had two. The sea was covered with
white caps and was very heavy. It
was a starboard reach for the east
mark. The Britannia carried her can-
vas better than the Alisa did, and in-
creased her lead, but before the round
was finished the Alisa passed the Bri-
tannia, and the first round was finished
as follows:

	h. m. s.
Alisa	12 01 13
Britannia	12 01 40

The boats got away close-hauled on a
starboard reach for the east mark on
the second round. The Alisa continued
to increase her lead during this round,
which was finished:

	h. m. s.
Alisa	1 24 22
Britannia	1 24 23

Before the second round was finished
the breeze diminished considerably.
On the third round both boats set
their spinnakers, the Alisa getting hers
out two minutes ahead of the Britannia.
The Alisa rounded the east mark on the
third round at 1:46:45, and the Britannia
at 1:47:20.
The breeze at this hour was freshen-
ing.
Both boats fetched home on the port
tack, the Alisa finishing at 2:25:40 and
the Britannia at 2:27:47.
The Alisa won the race by about two
minutes.
The race for steam yachts was again
postponed on account of the rough
weather.

ELKS' OPENING SOCIAL.
Exalted Ruler Thomas J. Barry of
Boston lodge of Elks, will inaugurate
the social feature of the order by a
grand "gander" event at Lawrence
Hall, Washington street, Sunday even-
ing next. A hustling committee have
many surprises in store for the mem-
bers and friends of the lodge. A pleas-
ant feature of the entertainment will be
the changing of chairmen during the
evening, several well known profes-
sionals signifying their intention to be
present and take part. The admission
will be by ticket.

had not yet written, he said, to
nation. There was nothing in the news-
add to the dispatch printed in the news-
papers. He had decided to accept the
position in the insurance company to
which he was elected, and that would
necessitate his retirement from public
office.

Mr. Phillips was first elected treas-
urer in November, 1893, and was re-
elected last fall. The constitution re-
quires that the vacancy shall be filled,
when the Legislature is in session, as it
now is, by joint ballot of the senators
and representatives in one room.
Though sufficient time has not elapsed
for candidates for the vacancy to work
up their names, the names of two pos-
sible aspirants are already on the lips
of the public. These men are George
A. Marden of Lowell, who was Mr.
Phillips' predecessor in the office, and ex-
Senator E. P. Shaw of Newburyport,
who was a candidate for the nomination
in the convention which selected Mr.
Phillips.

The constitution makes the treasurer
ineligible to serve for more than five
successive years. Mr. Marden served
the limit.
There is no constitutional objection
to his re-election now, another having
been elected.

(CONTINUED ON SECOND PAGE.)

Dyspepsia
And distress after eating are cured by
the tonic, appetizing, blood purifying
effects of Hood's
Sarsaparilla.

Read this letter:
"I am happy to
write a few words
about the good Hood's
Sarsaparilla has done
for me. I was troubled
with dyspepsia. My
food distressed me and
I had dizzy spells and
a dull, heavy feeling
in my head. Since us-
ing several bottles of
Hood's Sarsaparilla
my food no longer dis-
tresses me at all, and
my head has been relieved from all dizzy
spells. I gladly recommend Hood's Sar-
saparilla for any troubled as I was."—HOMER
J. CLEVELAND, Roxbury, Vt.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Is the Only
True Blood Purifier
Prominently in the public eye. By feed-
ing all the nerves, tissues and organs
on pure blood it gives perfect health.

Hood's Pills cure habitual constipa-
tion. Price 25c. per box.

Sam'l Orr.

OPEN
SATURDAY EVENINGS
UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.
A FULL LINE OF
Guns, Rifles, Fishing Tackle, Dog
Collars, Baseball and Sporting
Goods.

JOHN P. LOVELL ARMS CO.,
147 WASHINGTON ST.,
181 BROAD ST.

MacCallister, Parker & Company,
400 Washington St.

New Spring Overcoats.
New stock just finished in our work-
shops—and ready for exhibition and
sale in our Men's and Boys' Departments
—in all the proper materials for elderly
men, middle-aged men, young men and
boys.
Covert coats of the correct English
fabric—imported by us specially for
the purpose.

Better Than Butter
Because it's always pure and never
rancid. That's
Gold Churn Butterine
Gold in color. Gold in value.
Ten pounds of it costs only \$1.65.
Express to Boston only 15c. It's
made scientifically of pure cream and
other wholesome ingredients and
has nutritive qualities not possessed
by the best of butters. Special dis-
count to large consumers. Send in
your orders. Sold only by
A. WHITE, 322 Canal St.,
PROVIDENCE, R. I.

Wistar
BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.

Better Than Butter
Because it's always pure and never
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Wistar
BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.

The Florida Southern railroad was at one time heavily owned by New England people. It begins at Palatka, Fla., and extends to Pemberton, where it connects with the Plant System. From there it runs to Barrow and Gorda, the home of the famous tarpon.

The St. Johns & Lake Eustis railroad extends from Leesburg to Aslor, and the Sanford & St. Petersburg runs from Sanford to St. Petersburg, a distance of 129 miles, passing through some of the best fishing grounds of Florida.

This consolidation gives to the Plant System the shortest line to most of the West Coast points, where good hunting and fishing abound.

ON THE WAY NORTH.

Private information to The Herald from Tampa, Fla., states that Gen. William Cogswell, who has been much improved in health by his rest at Tampa Bay Hotel, left on March 26, accompanied by Mrs. Cogswell, to journey homeward. His route will be via the Oklawaha and St. John's rivers to Jacksonville, thence via the Plant System railroads to Thomasville, Macon, Atlanta, Washington, etc.

Congressman Moses T. Stevens, wife and daughter, who have also been guests of the Tampa Bay Hotel, joined forces with the general, and the two families will travel together during the journey.

EXCURSION OF PEDAGOGUES.

A large party of pedagogues, representing most of the cities of Massachusetts, will leave for Washington this evening, via the Stonington line and the Royal Blue of the Baltimore & Ohio system. The teachers will be accompanied by A. E. Winship, J. D. Billings, H. C. Parker and C. S. Alexander, who will act as guides at the national capital, and make the stay of the visitors as interesting and as instructive as possible. Mr. P. W. Heroy, travelling passenger agent of the company, with an office in New York city, will personally conduct the tour, which means that nothing will be left undone that can in any way contribute to the pleasure of those participating.

ORDER OF RAILWAY CONDUCTORS.

This thriving association will give an entertainment this evening in Red Men's Hall on Tremont street, the pleasure of the occasion being enhanced by the Old Eastern quartet, made up of W. H. Hatch, superintendent of the Union station, F. A. Goodwin, T. H. Drake and C. F. Lord. There will also be present volunteers from Keith's New Theatre, and from Manager Lothrop's forces. The entertainment is given for the benefit of the order.

MARKETMEN'S TRAIN.

What is known as the Marketmen's train on the Boston & Maine, Western division, will, after Monday, April 1, leave Reading Highlands for Boston at 4:35 A. M., instead of 5:15, as now, and arrive in Boston at 6:16.

It also announced that train No. 2 on the Southern division will, beginning April 1, leave Lexington at 4:35 and arrive in Boston at 6:16.

CHANGING NAMES OF STATIONS.

The Boston & Maine gives notice that on and after Monday, April 1, the station situated on the Eastern division now known as Knight's Crossing, will be called Newbury.

The station situated on the Western division, now known as South Newmarket, will be called Newfields, and the station now known as South Newmarket Junction will be called Rock-

the two days' ten and its associates, Hall, Milton, by the ladies of the Dorchester M. E. Church, closed last evening.

Rev. Walter E. C. Smith, rector of St. Mary's Episcopal Church, Upham's Corner, has received a call to the Church of the Epiphany, New York, but has decided to remain in Dorchester.

The annual prize drill of the Dorchester high school battalion will be held in the school hall, Milton, this evening. Dancing will follow.

In the Pilgrim Congregational Church last evening, a most enjoyable concert was given under the auspices of the X. P. S. E. Those contributing to the entertainment were Miss French and Miss Culver, piano soloists; Miss B. M. Wood, reader; Mrs. Gertrude Zeigler, violinist; Miss Flora Burnham, soprano and Mrs. Fred Parsons, contralto. Nine young men, retired seamen, and given the sobriquet of the "Automatic Warblers," added much to the pleasure of the evening.

The St. Peter's Ladies Aid Society held its regular meeting and entertainment in Music Hall, Field's Corner, last evening.

A sociable in aid of the church debt fund of the Dorchester Temple Baptist Church was held in the parlors of that edifice last evening.

The members of the Pansy Club gave a most enjoyable whist party in the hall of the Central Athletic Club last evening.

A largely attended musical and literary entertainment was given in the Milton town hall last evening by the Milton Debating Society.

A farewell reception was tendered Rev. William Full, the popular pastor of the Parkman Street M. E. Church, last evening. An original poem, expressive of the goodwill entertained toward Mr. Full by his people was read by Mrs. F. H. Bidwell, after which the pastor was presented a quilt containing the names of 200 or 300 Dorchester friends, a silver casket, enclosing a substantial offering in gold coin, and various other gifts. Mr. Full will preach his farewell sermon on Sunday.

PERISHED IN FLAMES.

Mother and Daughter Burned to Death in a Long Island House.

NORTHPORT, L. I., March 28, 1895.

Early this morning, while the wind was blowing a gale, Israel Higbie's residence was destroyed by fire. Mrs. Higbie's daughter, Mrs. Edith Reeves, aged 45 years, and her daughter, Hattie, aged 15, perished in the flames.

MODERATE CALLED VOTE A TIE.

The deadlock in the board of selectmen of Natick, caused by the decision of Moderator Tirrell last night, when he called the vote between Michael D. Sheehan and Edward H. Wilson a tie, is the subject of utmost interest here to-day. As the board now stands, there are but two members legally qualified to serve as selectmen, Nathan B. Goodnow and Willard W. Wight, both representatives of different parties. Although the town voted for liquor licenses, Goodnow will probably refuse to grant them, and Wight cannot act without his approval or that of the third member, who will be decided upon in the special election. Either of the disputing parties may have an injunction placed upon the selectmen, restraining them from issuing a warrant for a new town meeting, and the matter may have to be settled in the courts.

HIGH WINDS.

Capt. Willett of the British schooner Raeburn, at this port today, from Falk-

the terms of the province into the Canadian confederation. All the existing difficulties are therefore traceable to the conditions accorded by the government of the late Sir John A. Macdonald to the Manitoba minority in order to secure its consent to enter confederation, and now, without a breach of what may be considered as treaty rights, a public school system similar to that of the United States will be impossible in the western province, notwithstanding that it is desired by the government and by the majority of the population, and enacted by the provincial Legislature. For this legislative persistency, as it almost certainly will, in its refusal to pass one remedial legislation overruled from Ottawa, the Dominion parliament must not only pass it, it is equally, indeed, to be feared, what may be the outcome of this, too, between federal and provincial authority, but unless it results in the severance of Manitoba from the rest of the Dominion, there is no hope for the will of the majority being carried out in respect to the establishment and maintenance of public schools.

Evidently stirring times are ahead, not only for Manitoba, but for the Dominion, and this school question may well be the wedge that is to create the first rent in the fabric of which Canadian confederation is composed.

THREE DAYS' SALE OF STAMPS.

The Total Sum Secured for the Levison Collection was \$10,311.41.

(Special Dispatch to the Boston Herald.)

NEW YORK, March 29, 1895. The sale of the Levison collection of postage stamps, begun on Tuesday, was brought to a close last night. The sale consisted of the stamps of South and Central American countries, all in unused condition, and pretty nearly complete. The rarities were sold at satisfactory prices.

A. Buenos Ayres, three pesos, green, brought \$19; a four pesos, vermillion, \$47; while the five pesos, orange, the rarest in the set, sold for \$81. It was bought in by Mr. Siebert, of the Hamilton Bank Note company. This concern manufactures the stamps of all the Central American countries at present. Mr. Siebert bought a two and one-half centavos, of Antioquia, of 1833, for \$50.

The early issues of the Dominican Republic sold for \$26 and \$31.50, respectively. The total of the three nights' sale amounted to \$10,311.41.

It was learned at the sale that two years ago one stamp of British Guiana, forming a part of the celebrated DeCoff collection, was purchased by the auctioneers, Albrecht & Co., for the extraordinary sum of \$1010.

MORE DEAD LANGUAGE STUDY.

Classical Teachers Oppose the Position Recently Taken by President Eliot.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., March 29, 1895.

The conference of teachers' of the classical languages, now in session here, has adopted the following resolutions, which are significant as representing practically the unanimous sense of a gathering which includes nearly every classical teacher of reputation west of the Alleghenies and many east of them: Resolved, that the conference strongly favors a six-year course in Latin in our schools.

Resolved, that this conference disapproves of the proposal embodied in the report of the committee of ten reducing the amount of Greek preparatory to college, and joins with the American Philological Association in declaring that at least three years of Greek ought to be provided in the classical courses of our secondary schools.

This second resolution is of especial interest, inasmuch as it is obviously directed against the position recently taken by President Eliot of Harvard with regard to the study of Greek.

were manoeuvring for a start in the Mud Hook regatta on the Clyde on July 5 last.

The court rendered judgment in favor of Mr. Clarke, whereupon Lord Dunraven appealed, with the result that the court of appeals has ordered Mr. Clarke to pay damages according to yachting rules.

Mr. Clarke before the beginning of the suit had offered to pay damages on the basis of £3 per ton, according to the board of trade rules, but the underwriters demanded the full amount of the damage according to yachting rules. The court of appeal having decided against him, Mr. Clarke will appeal to the House of Lords.

The action against Mr. Clarke was really brought by the underwriters and neither the decision of the lower court nor the ruling of the court of appeal concerns Lord Dunraven.

STORIES FROM ARMENIA.

Alleged That the Special Correspondents Have Not Been There.

LONDON, March 29, 1895. The Telegraph, Daily News and Times, and the syndicate of provincial newspapers all claim that they have agents in Armenia inquiring into the atrocities there. Each paper relates the same tale, even describing the same incidents, sometimes in identical language. These stories are repeated in these newspapers until they have become stale.

The United Press learns that one of the correspondents who is alleged to be in Armenia got only as far as Kars and another was only able to get a few miles beyond Trebizond.

Notwithstanding this both have been sending letters dated Moosh, Bitlis, Van and Erzeroum. The whole thing bears upon its face the evident intention to produce a scare either for the benefit of the papers interested or for the political benefit of England.

TROUBLE IN GRANADA.

NEW YORK, March 29, 1895. A Managua (Nicaragua) special says: An uprising is reported from Granada, in which 100 citizens and 50 soldiers were engaged. It was quickly subdued. This is considered a premonitory symptom of a revolution.

TO LEAVE THE CABINET.

PARIS, March 29, 1895. The Rappel says that M. Chautemps, minister of the colonies, will withdraw from the cabinet after Easter and become director of the mint.

GROWING POPULAR IN ENGLAND.

American Game of Base Ball Has Finally Secured a Footing There.

(Special Dispatch to the Boston Herald.)

NEW YORK, March 29, 1895. The American game of base ball appears to have finally secured a footing in England, in spite of a rather uphill fight against the British admiration for cricket.

The growing popularity of America's favorite out-door sport is emphasized by the promise of the Prince of Wales to attend the opening championship game of the season on May 4, and that the Lord Mayor of London has become the honorary president of the London Base Ball Association.

The London Association this season will play a series of 40 games with pro-

IS "DOC" WILSON IN NEWARK?

One of the Parties to the Noted Moon Suit Said to Be Living There.

(Special Dispatch to the Boston Herald.)

NEW YORK, March 29, 1895. Citizens of Newark are wondering whether or not they have been harboring "Doc." Wilson the last three years. Levi Washburn Moon is the name under which the suspected person lives, and he is a travelling salesman for a New York safe house.

Few men have had greater newspaper notoriety in this country than "Doc." Wilson. His career began in Mo., when he was employed at Worcester as coachman by F. B. Knowles, the millionaire loom manufacturer. One day, after leaving Knowles' employ, Wilson appeared in the streets of Worcester in fine new clothes and wearing handsome jewelry. His prosperity became so great that it astonished every one who knew him, and no one could account for it.

He claimed that Phillip L. Moon, the barbed wire manufacturer, paid him large sums of money to keep silent regarding some mysterious affair, and he afterward brought suit against Mr. Moon for \$30,000 for breach of contract. The latter made a defence of blackmail, and the jury disagreed. Wilson then disappeared and nothing was heard of him until April 24, 1881, when a dispatch from Galena, Ill., said that "Doc." Wilson was then prescribing and dispensing patent medicines, having just taken the name of Levi W. Moon. Phillip L. Moon died the day before the dispatch was received.

The next time "Doc." Wilson's name was mentioned was in Newark, N. J., a short time ago. L. W. Moon, who lives at No. 34 Hill street, in that city, was passing through Rowe & Conover's hardware store, when he attracted the attention of a Boston man, who was talking to one of the clerks. "Who is that?" asked the Boston man.

"His name is Moon, I believe," replied the clerk.

"Not much, it isn't," was the answer. "That's Doc. Wilson."

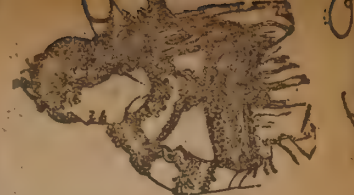
The next time the clerk met Moon in the street, he stopped him and called him "Doc." Wilson. Moon became very indignant at this, even though the clerk explained that he was thinking of another man when he spoke.

Moon has lived three years in Newark, and has avoided notoriety until recently. Last winter Dentist William H. Dotting met Austin McGregor, a prominent merchant in the street one day and laid a horsewhip vigorously over his shoulders. A few days afterward he began suit against McGregor for \$20,000 damages on the ground that he had alienated the affections of his wife. The suit never came to trial.

Moon, who claims to be the friend of both men, induced Dotting to withdraw it. If McGregor would give him \$5000, this agreement would be carried out, it is alleged, and the money paid. As soon as it was paid, however, Moon made a claim on Dotting for \$1000, saying that he was entitled to that much for his services as detective and confidential agent. His demand was refused, and he brought suit for the amount, the case being set for next month.

Moon has told glowing stories of his former life, and of the glorious times he had in Paris. Moon sometimes called himself "Doc." and said he acquired the title while selling patent medicine in the West.

In a note coming to Newark Moon visited Texas, and then in love with



Beware of Imitations.
Hoff's Malt Ex-

rest, throwing him down on a lounge in my chamber. Opposite where I lay was a bureau with a swinging glass upon it (and here he got up and placed furniture to illustrate the position), "and looking in that glass I saw myself reflected nearly at full length; but my face, I noticed, had two separate and distinct images, the tip of the nose of one being about three inches from the tip of the other. I was a little bothered, perhaps startled, and got up and looked in the glass, and got the illusion vanished. On lying down again, I saw it a second time, plainer, if possible, than before; and then I noticed that one of the faces was a little paler—say five shades *—than the other.* I got up, and the thing melted away, and I went off, *—the statement of* though for-

Miss Cordens very first professional appearance took place at Steinert Hall, New York, in a series of classical concerts at which Ovid Musin and such artists assisted. The date of this was doubtless about 1867 or possibly 1866, but Miss Cordens does not remember and has no way of making sure of that, as she did not keep a scrap book at that time, nor did she begin until some months after her debut in opera. Directly after she sang in New York she was engaged with the Bostonians, with whom she remained for three years. Her debut with them took place at Worcester in the fall of 1867, her first part being in "The Poachers," then produced by that company for the first time.

"Clippin' the runner's wings," when it was given out that the two champions would sit in a game excitement was at fever heat. Local pride ran high, and the defeat of the Texan was freely predicted.

The game was on. The colonel's keen eyes glowered, says the New York Journal, with a confident light as he noted every move of his opponent, a man whose every feature indicated he would back his opinion with a six-shooter on slight provocation.

They had played an hour with no marked advantage on either side, when the Texan man pushed a stack of \$10 clips to the centre before the draw, with a smile the colonel stacked up an equal number and dealt the Texan one card, taking turn himself.

"What a 'beast' man?" he asks

Perhaps were we to have a comment in the direction of purer taste and more refined feeling in the southern towns.

There are many fine things to be said about these Southern houses, but the choicest tribute must be reserved for the lovely old ladies who are to be found in most of them. The young ladies and the middle-aged wives and mothers are charming, too, with their sensitive, high-bred faces and their soft melodious voices; but the old ladies are exceptionally well preserved in figure and feature, and delightful in conversation. Montaigne said of Cicero's "De Senectute," "it gives one a good appetite for growing old," and the same impression is produced by the cheerful genial, yet calm and serious talk of the old ladies of the South.

There is among southern men a feeling of respect and almost of reverence for the opposite sex, which tends to purify the social atmosphere of the old houses.

The follies of the duello have been discarded, and questions of honor are no longer either matters of life or death or of low, social burlesque. There is one thing which is unsuited for any man to do in the presence of a true southern lady. That is to say anything derogatory to the dignity of a southern woman. That is an unpardonable affront, which the true chivalry of the old houses cannot endure.

THE FINE ARTS.

F. Hopkinson Smith has met with a serious loss by the destruction in the great Milwaukee fire of the entire collection of his water color paintings. "Summer Days in Holland and Venice," recently exhibited here in Boston at

Will be

From she is a dark, here, as Hon. Mrs. occupy an admirable society, which she do not affect to be young, yet have not lost their animation of manner, not their interest in life. They are entertaining, womanly and bright, as quick as their grand-daughters to perceive a good point in a story, and as fine as choice old lace in the thread and texture of their homely simplicity and cheerfulness. There are good portraits of famous ancestors in some of the old houses, but there are no better studies of the lights and shades of advancing age and of the compensations attending increasing infirmity in the evening of life than are to be found in the best representatives of the past generation of Southern women. They do not affect to be young, yet have not lost their animation of manner, not their interest in life. They are entertaining, womanly and bright, as quick as their grand-daughters to perceive a good point in a story, and as fine as choice old lace in the thread and texture of their homely simplicity and cheerfulness. There are good portraits of famous ancestors in some of the old houses, but there are no better studies of the lights and shades of advancing age and of the compensations attending increasing infirmity in the evening of life than are to be found in the

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Financial data table with columns for various companies and their stock prices. Includes sections for 'BAY', 'THOR', and 'THE PARSONS MISTAKE'.

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Maine to California, must be a good deal like the little old woman who discovered when her dog did not recognize her that she was not herself, but somebody else.

As a matter of fact, no movement which seeks to set one class of our people against the other, no leaders who assume an extra and uncalled for degree of holiness, can have with us any permanent force in shaping events. No section, no class and no religion is above reproach, and fortunately in all can be found those virtues which, if properly utilized, may be fairly called redeeming. We are here in this land to make the best of our opportunities, not by endeavoring to discover points of antagonism and by fighting each other, but by trying to find, if we can, points of resemblance and causes for united service. Now and then a time comes when the love of country demands the utmost sacrifices that can be made, when life and fortune have to be freely offered if national existence is to be maintained. But professions of high devotion, which are so easily made when there is no demand for anything but lip service, count for nothing, and at the present time the ones who best love their country are those who exhibit their devotion to her welfare by doing all that in them lies to aid the cause of efficient and honest government, and to improve the social and industrial well being of the too often unregarded millions of their fellow-countrymen.

THE HAWAIIAN GOVERNMENT.

If we are not mistaken Joachim Miller, the poet of the Sierras, was quoted some months ago in enthusiastic indorsement of the present government of the Hawaiian islands. That was, probably, before he had visited Honolulu. He has now returned from the visitation, and is quite as emphatic in his condemnation of existing political conditions. He thinks that the arbitrary arrests and the treatment of political prisoners are things which should not be tolerated. Other correspondents refer to the suppression of newspaper criticism and to similar proceedings as giving evidence of determination on the part of the government to hold its own. Probably these adverse comments have been occasioned by utterly unwarranted anticipations. Those who are now finding fault with the Hawaiian government have, perhaps, obtained their first notions from reading some of the utterly delusive statements made by those who are preaching Hawaiian annexation, that the government was a popular republican form of control, and that one going there would find the same evidences of general acceptance, and hence, freedom of voice and action, that is found in the United States. Instead of this, the truth is that the government of Hawaii is an

torable in favor of widening Boylston street by the width of the mall, and in favor of widening Tremont street so that from West street to Boylston street it shall maintain the same width as between West street and Temple place, but it must be borne in mind that the widening of these two streets does not furnish a solution of the street car congestion.

Another proposition is to run a new avenue across the Common from Park square to West street. To those who would save the Common this is the most objectionable method of all, as it would divide the Common into two parts, or it might be considered as slicing off from the Common about one-quarter of its area, namely, the portion between the proposed new avenue and Tremont and Boylston streets. Those who would save the Common appreciate that in its unity there is strength, and many of them also feel that not only would this proposition be the most disastrous, but that it would also be the probable outcome of any attempt to stop the cars at Park square.

Another proposition is to leave the limits of the Common as at present, but to take the cars entirely off the streets and place the tracks on the surface of the Common, running them through the grass. Those who would save the Common would feel that this was a very dangerous encroachment. A fatal objection to it is that at every path there would be a grade crossing, and reasonable safety at these grade crossings would not permit of a speed greater than four miles an hour.

No great public improvement can be carried on without some disagreeable features. There is no one of the propositions for facilitating traffic through our city which accomplishes so much in the essential elements of increased capacity for growth, in attainable speed, and, above all, in safety, as the plan proposed by the Boston transit commission. It must be remembered that the rapid transit commission, a commission composed of eight carefully selected men, appointed in 1891, after nine months of study, after employing the best engineering skill at an expense of over \$50,000, reported that the business interests of our city demanded that two independent lines for traffic should be established. One on the east side of Washington street, where they recommended the construction of an elevated road, and the other along the line of Tremont street, where they recommended the construction of a subway or tunnel.

THE NEW YORK CITY PROTEST.

The New York citizens' meeting of Wednesday night in protest against Platt was largely attended, was addressed by several of the more distinguished men of that city, and gave fully the required evidence of the de-

for two years longer, and the reputation has an indisputable control of the House of Representatives. Thus, the country has a double guarantee against silver inflation during that time. The field is open for a continued revival, and there are tempting opportunities in it if men will look at this subject from a business standpoint alone. If the manufacturing and the commerce of the country will keep politics out of sight, and treat the situation as one solely from the view of making production and trade prosperous, they may do much for themselves and much for the nation. There is no good reason why improvement should not go on steadily. We are out of the season of adversity already. There is really less left to obstruct or hamper the energy and enterprise of the country than we have been accustomed to encounter, and we are better equipped to enter into a competition with the world for all the business that legitimately belongs to us than we have been for several years.

Give the nation a fair trial on this basis for the next two years, and the result need not be feared. We have not gained all that is desirable in free raw material and free ships, but we have gained enough to improve our facilities for production, at least, and to point the way to gain more. Politicians are foolish enough to incite or encourage distrust, to hold up importations of foreign goods as a bugbear, as if people were inclined to import more than they can pay for, and as if these foreign goods were not really paid for in goods of our own, which were giving that added employment to the Americans people which is bringing good times back to us. But there are two whole years to set public opinion right on that point. If people, while they are transpiring, will turn their attention to the business situation in a strictly business aspect, the end of them is likely to find the nation in a season of fully wanted material prosperity.

THE CANADIAN ELECTION.

The resignation of Sir Charles Tupper and the possible retirement from the Canadian ministry of one or two of others of its members, in consequence of disagreement with the majority respecting the Manitoba school question and the time for holding a new election, places the Canadian government in a somewhat uncertain condition. The constitution of the Dominion provides that there shall be an election to the House of Commons once in five years. The last election was held on the 5th of March, 1891, and there was not a little reason for thinking that, although the time for holding the next election would not expire for more than eleven months, the ministry would take advantage of the option accorded it and hold an election this spring. Under the law, the ministry has the ad-

cles who have used this influence merely as a stepping stone to political preferment, and have not been desirous of cutting off possible opportunities of personally benefiting through the spoils method by denouncing such method too strongly. But if the trades unions generally will not only vote in favor of civil service reform, but will in every way endeavor to support its practical enforcement, a good many of the abuses of government will be materially checked. We trust, therefore, that the example set in Chicago will be widely followed.

Mr. Iselin still keeps very dark as to the name that the syndicate is going to give the cup defender, but if he doesn't christen her Hope a great many shrewd people will lose their guess. That is the motto of Rhode Island, where the designer lives and where the boat is being built, and it has other claims on Mr. Iselin's affections that need not be mentioned. The Alsea, by the way, gets her name from the home of her owner at the mouth of the Clyde. It is a promontory which rises abruptly from the sea. The Yachting World regards this beacon of the Clyde as a happy name for a big cutter which represents the fortunes of Scotland, though a rock which stands still is not the most appropriate cognomen for a racing yacht.

And now Senator Daniel's opponents have discovered that some years ago he appeared at a Virginia campaign meeting on the same platform with a negro preacher. This establishes the equilibrium, and now new candidates are coming into the field on the ground that neither O'Ferrall nor Daniel is fit, under such circumstances, to represent Virginia in the United States Senate.

The venerable Mr. Burr of the Hartford Times has just celebrated his eightieth birthday. He is easily the oldest editor in New England, and it is doubtful if there is an older editor still in the harness in the country. Mr. Burr was at his desk bright and early on his latest birthday, and was the recipient of cordial congratulations. The Herald takes pleasure in joining in these.

The testimony in the case of Anna Dickinson, who is suing for damages for having been shut up in a lunatic asylum, makes rather painful reading for those who remember her as one of the most brilliant women on the lecture platform. Whatever the merits of the case, she will not lack for sympathizers among those who recall her earlier career.

The New York papers do not hesitate to express their regret that such eminent artists as William M. Chase, J. Wells Champney and J. G. Brown should have permitted themselves to appear as apologists for the bronze statue business as it figures on the stage there. The chances are that they would not repeat the performance.

The press of the entire country is discussing the Temon incident with a good deal of fervor. The Herald's early information on this subject was pro-

Chairman Crocker's performance in throwing up the first shovelful of rapid transit earth wasn't infra dig.

The Harvard exercises around the Tree will take place in Sanders Theatre this afternoon.

The Canadian crisis indicates that the Kanucks are bound to be in the swim.

Order reigns in Honolulu very much as it did in Warsaw.

Elijah is the A. P. A. prophet.

NIAGARA IN WATER COLORS.

Novel and Beautiful Picture of the Falls on View in This City.

Perhaps no one bit of natural scenery has baffled for so long the efforts of the artist to depict its beauties in color as Niagara Falls. Not alone the grandeur of the subject, but the peculiar arrangement of the dominant features of the scene have tried the patience of the painter who, bound by the unchanging laws of perspective and the limitations of his canvas, has had to be content with but a partial picture. A novel idea was happened upon last year by A. T. Bazane, a Danish artist, and the result is a water color 30x3 feet, now on exhibition at Jordan, Marsh & Co.'s art gallery.

It is the largest water color painting ever attempted, and a view of the picture goes far to prove the value of the medium in reproducing the massive beauties of the falls. The brilliancy and transparency of the colors alone adequately realize the deep tints of the river and foliage and the misty effects of the cataract proper.

A departure from accepted notions in paintings is made by dividing the picture so that "Horseshoe" falls are in one part, while the American falls are in a separated third, set at a slight angle to the other part. The result of the arrangement is an optical trick, but is marvellously effective. In one flat surface 30 feet long, which would be drawn in correct perspective, the eye can not take in the picture in its true relations. Goat island, however, offers a convenient dividing line, and the American falls portion of the picture being easily within the field of view owing to the angle, the falls appear in the picture precisely as they do in nature.

The point of view from which the picture was drawn is on the Canadian side, nearly half a mile below the "Horseshoe" falls and on an eminence 250 feet above the level of the upper river. It is practically the only point from which the whole falls can be seen in one glance in all its relations.

In the foreground of the picture is the "Horseshoe" plainly defined, the brink and its approaching flood iridescent in the rays of a rising sun. The eye is carried away up the river till lost in the haze around Navy island. The matchless colors of autumn foliage are rendered with a largeness and truth that come as a surprise when one remembers that it is a water color on paper. Yet Bierstadt and Chase, who have been probably as successful in realizing in color the opportunities of the subject, have not been more truthful.

The left or detached portion of the painting gives the American falls, with Niagara City in the distance. The device of the angle brings its beauties into the general effect in a way that would be impossible if carried out in the same plane.

Altogether, the painting is a noteworthy artistic production, which gives a true and adequate view of the great

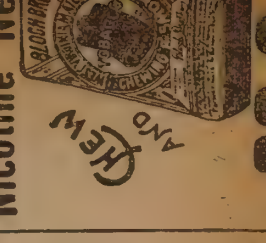
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CHERRY



During this period of distress we issued 23,306 renewal policies for an amount of business of \$1,385,112, waiving all that was due to us, putting them into immediate benefit, so that if these people died next day we would have to pay their policies; and we did pay thousands of dollars, nearly \$30,000, on just these renewal policies.

More than that; we were under no contract with our old policy holders to offer to them a paid-up policy. They had no right to expect that. But we adopted a plan of paid-up policy for \$887, which technically was not yet in force; and at about the same time we declared that existing conditions should apply to all existing policy holders, so that any policy holder who has been with us five years—that is to say, who has been with us long enough so that we have recovered ourselves—might have a paid-up policy.

I want to say here that our young lady who has animated countenance and ardent enthusiasm for work have excited the attention and we asked us to start the printing press. I want to say to her, if she is willing to print these paid-up notices, I will ask some of her friends to take it to her, that she could not do us a better service than to go right ahead. We did not want the people that she described. She in 10 or 12 years, as I understood it, had something like one hundred odd cases, and she was systematically described it with kindness of my friends. Mr. Pease, who described with great detail the poor people she visited were in fact, and then, with a woman's logic, which is always charming though never convincing, she remarked, "these are the policy holders of the Metropolitan."

Well, now, she meant it; she believed it; she was so convinced of it; and with all that, she was so kind, so sweet, and so gracious heart runs out with sympathy for those poor people as mine does. A man does an office of a corporation, and he becomes an officer of a corporation. And I said to this young woman, "You cannot do so better than to go among them and find out who they are, and if you cannot find out who they are, write your names down, and send them in." More than that, I say to these charitable organizations here, that if they had only been fair and decent, to us—if instead of introducing a bill, and then sending their druggist out, perchance to find a little testimony to hurt us, to further that bill—if instead of that they had come to us and said, "We find distress among your policy holders, we find people who ought not to be insured, we find people who have been cheated by our agents, we find people upon whom policies have been forced—it is not right," instead of that man it is not right, we should have been concerned, the agent would have been charged, the money would have been

Did I understand Mr. Pliske, that the underwriter can't benefit? A. Oh, Pliske will offer clearly, so that not misunderstand make it as clear as I judgment and in company, and, so judgment of both that are represented could not be entitled the life of a child of parents' court.

returned to would have been death claims would have been the lapsed policies would have been renewed, the paid-up policies would have been issued. There is never a difficulty in dealing with an honorable corporation. We let on earth do want with the money we make? Good is it to us, when we are making only 2 per cent. on it? We pile it up these policy holders, who are our people—they are our people—they do not long to the charitable organizations that dole out favors to them, that are our constituents, we get the money from them, and we pay it back to them and O, with the financial force this young lady possesses, if she

Q. (By Mr. Read.) Mr. Fiske, if a man takes out insurance on his child, and pays it for two or three weeks or two days or three years, and then is unable to carry it further, and stops, the money that he has paid in has gone from him, has it not?

A. Yes.

Q. Just as the man who has bought a lot of bread and has eaten it up, he has had his money; he has had his insurance.

THE CHAIRMAN.—Mr. Fiske, supposing I explain it as I understand the case, I think a man has his house insured in an insurance company, pays 10 years or 20 years, and his house is not burned up, that, and his house is not burned up, he is out so much money?

A. With this exception, sir, that in the latter case he could get a paid up policy.

Q. (By Mr. Read.) As I understand it, the paid up policy cannot be taken until 18 years of age?

A. The reason is that the rates of infantile insurance are based on what

known as term insurance—applies the principle of fire insurance to human life; the amount of premium is precisely as in a fire policy, we fix the premium at an amount we can afford to insure for one year. Now, the principle of mortality, as I have occasion to explain to you this morning, runs through the life of man, and during the first years of life, but this runs steadily downward until the age of thirty is reached, and until the age of thirty more for the same person to reach more for the same premium in the second year than in the first year, and in the third year than in the second year, and in the fourth year than in the third year. The mortality starts at 65.56 and runs down each successive year of age on our infantile table. It is therefore the fact—and it has found embodiment in the statutes of the state of New York—that this children's insurance is yearly renewable term insurance, that a man pays for what gets for that year; and the reason don't get paid-up policies, or return premiums, is that the cost of insuring that year is not so much less than the premiums amount to that there is anything left to give him back, so in the second year he gets a higher amount

but has insured more for the same price, but he is insured for term insurance one year, and each year it is precisely as the chairman said in the insurance, it is term insurance; he is insured that length of time, it is worth the money, he has had it, he has had it value for it. All life insurance is based on the principle that the living pay the claims on the dead.

The list of invited guests present included the following:
 Gov. Greenleaf, Adlt.-gen. Dalton, Gen. A. O. Davidson, Col. W. M. Bunbury, Col. William Barrett, Congressman Joseph H. Wether, Hon. William M. Butler, Congressman John C. Schmitt, Speaker George Goetz, J. Meyer, Congressman W. E. Barrett, George A. Perkins, chairman, state highway commission; Capt. John S. Lovell, Lt. A. McIntire, president, Salomon's trading trade; W. B. Ferguson of Boston Charles E. Adams, president state board of trade; S. H. Stone, Beverly board of trade; F. J. Merrill, Manchester board of trade; Capt. William Brophy, Boston; Hon. Benjamin Seelye, L. H. Flood, Maine representative; S. Bullock, Manchester; Edward K. Burnham, Louth Woodland, Jordan, Sylvester Cummings, ham, William H. Jordan, Sylvester Cummings, ham, president board of trade; Hon. Sylvester Smith, senator 3d Essex district. Hon. William Russell, Hon. Sherman Howard, D., William Everett, Hon. Joseph A. O'Neil, Hon. Thomas Reed, ex-Gov. Long, Senator Lodge, Mayor Curtis and many others.

Along the members are then listed:
President J. C. Shephard, Mayor E. F. Cook
Secretary H. S. McQuibb, Treasurer W. H. Tappan, Collector W. A. Pew, Rev. Henry H. Riven, E. K. Burnham, T. A. A. Steel, Jr., Hon. Allen Rogers, George Morse, A. C. A. C. A. Russell, Dr. George Peck, J. A. Pew, Jr., Hon. R. L. Lewis, Mary Luce, Dr. Joseph C. S. Morcham, Mrs. French, S. D. Hildreth, C. S. Morcham, F. D. Brown, George H. Proctor, Dr. Charles F. D. Shephard, Representative J. Quinlan, Brown, Capt. John Greenlaw, Fred L. Davis, George A. Jayne, Dr. George Rapides, Mich., O. E. F. Horton, Arthur A. Lyett, Thomas H. Hunt, Horace Smith, J. W. Witham, Frank S. Watson, H. J. Davidson, C. H. Durand, William D. Chamber S. G. Seamon, John E. Keele, J. Charles E. Grover, Jr., Sidney S. Sykes, Walter Cressy, Prof. A. F. Webster, Andrew Pomroy, Dr. D. Henry B. Bingham, A. E. Coombs, Charles Bausner, Ralph Task, F. E. Davis, D. John P. Bennett, Paul W. Creech, tin B. Beck, Hubbard, C. H. M. Hazel, E. Augustus, Charles Meinhold, W. J. Maddox, L. H. Boynton, Benjamin F. Cronin, Ernest Lock, Addison G. Stanwood, W. G. Proctor, Charles S. Boff, George N. Fisher, William Lillo, Alex. Pauling, D. E. Stevens, J. H. Dean

[illegible]

One of Schiller's Masterpieces Enacted

the Native tongue.

MR. HENRY S. McCulloch
Secretary.

he had strength and health enough to make a few more years of active cordial greetings to and congratulations from his friends. He left the Business Men's Association to take the progress and prosperity they had made. He remembered the meeting a last year, and the earnest and intense rivalry he had seen there, of Rev. Mr. Rider's eloquence and of the rivalry between fish and granite. Trench stood

He recalled now C. O. Crenshaw, a tall, dark fellow, himself like a granite wall, and sleek and smooth as a greasy pig. Crenshaw was how Gay Greenblatt remembered him. He said that, however, he had no need to make a speech, with him food enough for the afternoon, and a dozen banquet dinner speeches for the Worcester Business Men's Association, or even the so he would confine himself to congratulations.

Since he had visited the city last year, he may have devalued the business blocks, and the sea may have swallowed up many of her brave men, but it sea cannot drown nor fire quench the men of enterprise.

Standing here on the land, said the Governor, and looking out at sea, your courage and persistency, your future can never be clouded.

He congratulated the association the great gathering present, and said that it means business. Go on, he said, and prosper and multiply in all your enterprises.

tion. W. E. Barrett was introduced as the representative of Middlesex county, and was asked to speak for America. He said:

"I am here not as a representative of Middlesex county, for a part of your grand old county of Essex is in my district, and I am here to represent it, in the absence of your splendid son, the representative, Gen. Cogswell, and here as your next door neighbor, One needs to come to Gloucester for true American spirit.

A great many communities stand nothing beyond their position and population. You men who dwell here, this rocky peninsula have taken from its depths one perhaps, far from the ocean and finally, you have insinuated a single community, you have insinuated the recognition of the flag and the recognition of the nation.

It is extravagant to have more of a case in a country than is necessary, as it would be to have more horses on a farm than is necessary to do the work required.

England has only \$125,000,000 of usable gold coin, as she does not wish to carry the burden of it, and if it increases above a certain point she lowers the interest, so as to drive it out of foreign commerce for every gold worth of coin she possesses. We have \$20 worth of foreign commerce for every dollar of gold. What would be the effect if we should adopt a change of 16 to 1? Wages are productive, you say that the purchasing power would soon advance to the standard purchasing power to find its level when we suspended it take payments. How long would it take now? This market is the equivalent for one-half the manufactured goods of the world. Halve the market and you halve the men out of employment. Suppose we had international coinage. If it brings silver up to the price of gold, it doubles the wages and doubles the debts. How much gold would it take to bring everything up to a gold basis? Not a single farthing more. If gold is reached at 32 to 1, everything ever accomplished by any other basis. Wages or values would not diminish or be increased. This country is

The paper money, while the money of issued by a beggar, is issued by the every other nation. It is issued by the banks. Our paper money has nothing behind it. It costs this country \$40,000,000 a year to issue paper money. It costs England, Germany and France nothing. They require the banks to hold the money, but we tax the people that the banks may issue it.

We are at the mercy and good will of the banks. We have no law that will require the bankers to redeem the paper money.

The speaker recounted arguments in favor of the banks holding the gold with which to redeem the notes.

Collector Few was introduced by the toastmaster as a Gloucester man, and as having been true to Gloucester. Collector Few reviewed the territorial acquisitions of the country, and pleaded for the acquisition of other countries. He wanted to see territory to the north-east and north annexed, and then he wished to see the island of Cuba added.

Mr. Charles T. Adams of Lowell, president of the Massachusetts state board of trade; William B. Ferguson of Lowell, president of the Gloucester County Railroad Company; George A. Perkins, chairman of the Massachusetts State highway commission; Charles J. State secretary of the Massachusetts board of trade; Colonel Jones of French and Maj. William A. were the other speakers.

FOR BABY'S SKIN
Scalp and Hair
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DELAYED TRAFFIC A SHORT TIME.
WINSTED, Ct., March 23, 1895. Engine 18, hauling passenger train 9, westbound, on the Philadelphia, Reading & New England railroad, broke an eccentric while running between Chaphinville and Salisbury this morning. The broken end of the eccentric crashed through the boiler, letting the water out.
Engineer John Holcomb and Fireman Scott escaped injury.
Train was delayed only a short time. Nobody was injured.

MINOR EVENTS NEAR HOME.
Forest lodge, I. O. O. F., of Hyde Park held another assembly last evening in Music Hall. The floor was in charge of Messrs. E. J. Tuckerman, J. H. Wetherbee and J. Perry Stackpole.
In the Quincy court, today, Patrick Hannan, Jr., and Frank E. Larmey, who were overhauled in East Weymouth yesterday, with small fines and three months in their possession, were each fined \$3.
At the meeting and supper of the Rockland Commercial Club at Odd Fellows' Hall last evening Mr. Sylvester Baxter of The Boston Herald, delivered an address on "Village Improvements."
The ninth anniversary of the Christian Endeavor Society of the Congregational Church at Waimata was observed last evening. Delegations were present from Abington, Bridgewater, South Weymouth and East Bridgewater. An address was delivered by Rev. F. S. Hunnewell.
At the fair of the ladies of the Congregational Church at Abington last evening there was an entertainment consisting of solos by Misses Mary Goddard and Eye Milton and piano solo by Miss Amelia Dyer.
The fair of the ladies' Sewing Circle of the Methodist Church at Whitman closed last evening.
Lieut. Newcomb of the life saving service yesterday on a tour of inspection. He found everything in first-class condition, and complimented Capt. James and his crew.
The contract for supplying materials and teams for the work of the Newton sewer department for the coming season will be awarded Monday evening.
The annual mid-winter drill of the Newton high school battalion will be held in the drill hall at Newtonville at 2 o'clock tomorrow afternoon.
At least four appointments will be made to the Newton police force after the civil service examination next month.
In the Chelsea court this morning, Frederick W. Stubbs was found guilty of assault and battery on his wife. He was ordered to furnish bonds in \$100 to keep the peace for six months.
William S. Lowell, for assault and battery, was sentenced to the house of correction for six months. He appealed.
Sergeant William A. Anderson of the Chelsea police, who was injured at the fire last evening, is reported as being comfortable this morning. His injuries are not considered serious, and it is hoped he will be out in two or three weeks.
An entertainment in aid of the Newton Y. M. C. A. was held in the parlors of the Eliot Church, Newton, last evening. It took the form of a piano recital by Prof. Carl Baermann. The proceeds amounted to nearly \$200.
The last game in the challenge contest between a picked team and Team 1 was played on the Philadelpia's alleys at Waltham last evening, resulting in a victory for the latter, 232 to 219.
The Emmet Literary Association of Waltham will present "Gertrude" at the Park Theatre that city April 19, afternoon and evening.

CHARGE IS MANSLAUGHTER.
Stony Creek (Ct.) Man Accused of Causing Death of Unborn Baby.
NEW HAVEN, Ct., March 23, 1895. Thomas Ford, a Stony Creek stonecutter, was arrested here today for causing the death of his unborn baby.
He assaulted his wife in a most brutal manner Sunday, and Tuesday she gave birth to a dead child. Dr. G. E. Converse demanded Ford's arrest, as he was satisfied he had caused the child's death.
Ford will be charged with manslaughter.
SATINET MILL DAMAGED BY FIRE.
WOONSOCKET, R. I., March 23, 1895. A one-set satinet mill in East Blackstone, Mass., owned by A. M. Armstrong of this city and leased and operated by A. E. Stowell of Ashland, N. H., was damaged by fire shortly after midnight this morning. The loss on mill, machinery and stock was about \$300 by fire and water; fully insured.
Automatic sprinklers and a bucket brigade saved the mill from total destruction. The mill has been running full with 18 hands since March 1.
The cause of the fire is supposed to be a spark from the chimney smouldering on the roof since evening.
The finished product was saved.

INJUNCTION IN A PATENT CASE.
In the United States circuit court, today, Judge Carpenter made a rescript in the equity suit brought by the Laclede Steel Stud Company vs. Nathaniel R. Packard, ordering a decree for an injunction, and an account. The plaintiff is the owner of a patent granted to David Whittemore for an invention of a machine, for feeding and setting of facing hooks. This suit was brought for an alleged infringement.
"LOYALTY" CONFERRED ON MANY.
Gen. S. C. Lawrence camp 54, S. V., of Medford entertained a large delegation

GRAVESEND INDICTMENTS.
With Exception of Those Against McKane and Sutherland, All Are Dismissed.
BROOKLYN, N. Y., March 23, 1895. In the court of oyer and terminer in Brooklyn this morning, Supreme Court Justice Charles F. Brown entered an order dismissing all the pending Gravesend indictments, found at the time John Y. McKane was indicted for offences against the elective franchise, except those against McKane and Kenneth F. Sutherland.
A number of Brooklyn indictments for similar offences were also dismissed.
The indictments against McKane and Sutherland are kept alive, it is said, to keep their friends from trying to get them pardoned. If McKane and Sutherland serve out their terms the indictments may then be dismissed.
DECISION RESERVED.
Judge Nelson, today, in the United States district court heard the libel brought by Clifford Patterson et al., part owners of the schooner Francis Arthemus, vs. the schooner Mary O'Teele. There was a collision on July 4, 1891, near Pollock Rip lightship between these two schooners, and the libellants seek damages for the injuries to the Arthemus.
The libellants claim the collision was due to the fault of the Mary O'Teele in changing her course, causing her to strike against another schooner named Fred Eaton and carry the latter and herself against the Francis Arthemus. The estimate of the Francis Arthemus by the court reserved its decision. E. P. Carver for libellants; C. T. Russell, Jr., for libelee.
SENATOR REED VERY ILL.
(Special Dispatch to the Boston Herald.)
CONCORD, N. H., March 23, 1895. Senator Reed of Westmoreland, who was attacked by illness in the Senate on Wednesday, is in a very critical condition. His trouble developed a serious phase this morning, and he was removed to the City Hospital. He is suffering from complications arising from a recent attack of grip.
MAIN HELD IN \$800.
Elijah J. Main, who has been wanted by the Somerville police for a long period, was arrested in Bangor, Me., and was brought to Somerville last night.
This morning he was arraigned in court and was charged with the larceny of \$5 from Garcelan's drug store in West Somerville. The larceny occurred last summer. Main waived examination and was held in the sum of \$800 for the grand jury.

FATAL FALL INTO THE HOLD.
PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 23, 1895. Peter Kavie, 40 years old, a widower with two children, was fatally injured aboard schooner Gov. Ames last night. He was trimming coal when he was caught by a bucket and carried into the air 10 feet above the deck. Releasing his hold, he fell headlong into the hold, receiving injuries from which he died this morning at the hospital.
WILL ASK FOR BIDS SOON.
The Woburn sewerage commissioners will ask for bids on building the local sewers at an early day. A large portion of the pipe and other material present at a dog fight which was held

DEMANDED \$23,000 SALVAGE.
Capt. Haliburton of the Steamer Muriel Has an Experience with Wreckers.
NEW YORK, March 23, 1895. The ship Company arrived here today from Sagua la Grande, Cuba, after an experience with Florida wreckers.
The steamer stranded on Tennessee Reef, Fla., on the night of March 11, but was assisted off by wreckers, and arrived at Key West the day following. She was not seriously injured, but the wreckers libeled her in the admiralty court for \$23,000 salvage.
Capt. Haliburton, who has a great dislike for wreckers in general, said the ship should rot at Key West before he would pay any such sum. The men had worked only eight hours, discharging some of the cargo of sugar, and he thought their claim unjust.
After remaining in port 10 days the American Sugar Refining Company, which owned the cargo, telegraphed that it must have its consignments, so Capt. Haliburton compromised with the wreckers for \$10,400, which made the compensation to the salvors \$1300 an hour, or nearly \$22 a minute.

IN A REFORM CITY.
A Boston Bookkeeper Who Wanted to Reform in New York Given a Chance.
NEW YORK, March 23, 1895. "I wanted to reform," said Chipman Allin to Judge Voorhis in the tombs police court today. Allen said he was a bookkeeper in Boston; that he had been drinking heavily and wanted to straighten out.
"I welcome you from the cultured city," said the court. "You are in the fashion to be a reformer in New York city. This is a reform city at present, and I think it will be glad to give you 10 days to try to get in the procession for reform."
Allen was then taken to the island.

ITS 12TH ANNIVERSARY.
Golden Star council, O. U. A. M., Beverly, observed its 12th anniversary last evening. Ex-Councilor N. Lewis Gould had charge of the exercises, and in his opening remarks gave the following facts in regard to Golden Star council: Members, 416; during 12 years 21 members have died; there has been paid for relief, \$11,671.89; value of the council property \$1366.55; deposit in the bank, \$3509.65; total assets, \$4767.20.

CHANDLER ALLEN FOUND GUILTY.
Chandler Allen, the young Bostonian arrested for obtaining money under false pretences, appeared in the Cambridge district court, this morning, and was sentenced to the Massachusetts reformatory.
The case was appealed, and Allen was held in \$1000 bonds for the June term of the grand jury. It is doubtful if ball is secured.
GAVE HIMSELF UP.
In the Somerville court this morning William Nixon was fined \$25 for being present at a dog fight which was held

TREASURY COMMITTEE REPORTS AGAINST SEVERAL IMPORTANT BILLS.
In the Senate this afternoon the committee on the treasury reported against the following bills:
To provide additional clerical assistance in the office of the register of probate and insolvency in Suffolk county; to authorize the state board of education to expend a sum not exceeding \$40,000 in the construction of the state normal school at Lowell in addition to the sums already authorized; bill to authorize same board to expend a sum not exceeding \$25,000 on the Fitchburg normal school in addition to the sums already authorized.
The committee on street railways reported leave to withdraw on the petition for legislation authorizing street railways to make contracts with the government for carrying of United States mail, and to allow them to carry freight, merchandise and express packages.
Other committee reports were:
Mercantile affairs—A bill to incorporate the Boston & Suburban Express Company, with \$100,000 capital, and the right to increase the same to \$150,000. Judiciary—Ought not to pass on the bill to punish perjury before state commissioners.
On motion of Mr. Wellman of Middlesex, the bill authorizing persons qualified to vote for members of school committees, to vote at the next state election upon the question of granting municipal suffrage to women, was taken from the table, and placed first in the orders of the day for Wednesday.

The adverse report of the committee on election laws on the petition for the passage of an act to prevent fraudulent impersonation of voters in Boston, was taken from the table on motion of Mr. Hutchinson of Boston. Consideration of the matter was postponed till Wednesday next.
There was nothing of importance on the calendar, and the session lasted but 45 minutes. President Butler once more urged chairman of committees to report on matters before them as quickly as possible.

SUFFOLK INSOLVENCY COURT.
In the Suffolk insolvency court, today, before Judge Grant, discharges were granted to John W. Fletcher, Albert H. Macomber and Augustus W. Doyle.

A FOUR MONTHS' SENTENCE.
Daniel Harrington, who was arrested last night, charged with stealing letters deposited in the Revete House mail-box, was sentenced to four months' imprisonment.

RHEUMATISM.
Cured in Two Days.
... fit the ... figure ... this will ... our order ...

MRS. JULIA WARD HOWE

Julia Ward Howe said:

commendable themselves, the

er, but it protects him from ex-
cess which are fun-
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authorized to employ the money for the purchase of books of public use. If we could see

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produces such results as these, is it not
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Mr. GEORGE A. J.

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of protection in a broad, statesm

Experiment of protecting wood from most costly and unsuccessful

FREE TRADE RESOLUTIONS.

Close of a Willy Spect.

ndering Jew," and then, at the clo-

of a definite sum, deemed to be sufficient to pay such debts and provide

... products are manufactured in the country; or he may, in his discretion, ... conditions as he may deem

He made a motion to the effect that he be referred to the executive committee.

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known as protection. We have t

each, whose suppression would have realized the extinction of self-government.

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act field rules for examination a

ly laborer, who considers his employment dependent upon a "pull" or

to the higher instincts that man

THE WAY OF CRITICISM

same position, but was not then a

average valuation of the last five years.

are petitions before the city of

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... already spent over \$12,000,000 for the

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Wm H Raymond

Boats on All Kinds of Collateral Securities

